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U. S. Department of Agriculture
AGRICULTURE Agriculture
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A Summary of the Exhibit

A special exhibit showing causes of and methods of controlling it.

Floor space required - width - - - - - 14 feet.
depth - - - - - 6 feet.
Wall space - - - - - None.
Shipping weight - - - - - 1041 lbs.
Electrical requirements --
110 volt A. C. or D. C. current for
1/16 H. P. Motor.
700 watts needed for lights.

HOG CHOLERA CONTROL

How It Looks

Thru an eight foot opening, between the two side sections of the exhibit, is presented the front of a nearly full-sized hog house. Thru the window of this house one can see the screen of an automatic stereopticon on which is shown colored photographs, accompanied by short, terse text, of the various phases of hog cholera and best methods of controlling the disease.

On the left section is shown a large painted photograph of some pigs in advanced stage of cholera while on the right section is shown a picture of healthy hogs that have escaped the disease due to prompt application of the immunization method now in general use.

A glass case containing the equipment needed in treating hogs, and a bottle of serum is shown on a small table in front of the hog house.

What It Tells.

Hog cholera destroys more hogs in the United States than all other diseases combined. It has taken a toll of \$73,000,000 from American farmers in a single year and still collects from 20 to 30 million dollars annually.

Many of the ways in which hog cholera is carried from farm to farm can be avoided by the exercise of proper care. Sanitation, disinfection, and self-imposed quarantine are important. The Federal Bureau of Animal Industry has made a study of the disease and finally developed anti-hog-cholera serum, which is the only known reliable preventive agent. The simultaneous inoculation of hog-cholera virus and this serum enables

the hog to acquire immunity against cholera.

Cholera attacks strong and healthy hogs as well as weak ones. Therefore, it is safe to suspect cholera when hogs first show signs of sickness.

Inasmuch as no cure has been found for hog cholera, the proverbial "ounce of prevention" is worth its weight in gold against this destructive disease. Two safe rules are to keep the premises clean and immunize at once if the disease threatens.

New hogs should not be added to the herd until they have been watched in quarantine for 3 weeks. During an outbreak, in fact, a strict quarantine should be enforced on the whole farm. All dogs and other roving animals in the community should be confined. Non-immune hogs should be kept away from the streams, roads, and line fences. All dead hogs and viscera from butchered animals should be burned or buried deep and covered with quick lime. Stock cars and stock yards which have been occupied by hogs should be disinfected before again being used. It never pays to ship sick hogs to market as many die en route or after arrival, and is one of the principal ways by which the infection is spread.

If the sow is immune from cholera her pigs will be safe as long as they are suckling. If not, both sow and litter should be given the preventive treatment if cholera threatens. And inasmuch as little pigs grow older, it is often the part of wisdom to protect them with the simultaneous treatment.

Where To Get Information.

Every hog raiser should read a copy of Farmers' Bulletin No. 834, entitled "Hog Cholera," or a bulletin on the same subject published by his State Agricultural College.
